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*Amsterdam* sailed on the 5th instant for New York, carrying passengers and freight. She carried 9 cabin and 393 steerage passengers and 171 pieces of baggage were inspected and labeled and 65 pieces were disinfected and labeled. The health of the port of Rotterdam continues satisfactory.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

NICARAGUA.

*Reports from Bluefields—Fruit port.*

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *April 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my weekly report as follows: Three vessels have been cleared, carrying in all 4 passengers; 7 pieces of baggage have been disinfected. Copies of certificates given to masters of the ships and to the passengers are inclosed.

After a careful inspection of this port, I have the pleasure to report that the health of its inhabitants and the sanitary condition of the town are satisfactory. One death occurred during the past week—a native child—of snake bite.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Specimen certificate.*

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *April 11, 1900.*

This is to certify that the bearer, \_\_\_\_\_, leaves this port to-day as a passenger on board the \_\_\_\_\_, bound to \_\_\_\_\_.

The said \_\_\_\_\_ has complied with all the rules prescribed by the Marine-Hospital Service for the government of passengers leaving the fruit ports of Central America for the United States, and his baggage has been disinfected under my supervision. His ultimate destination in the United States, as stated by him, is \_\_\_\_\_.

D. W. GOODMAN,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Description of the Mariveles Quarantine Station.*

MANILA, P. I., *March 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report on the Mariveles Quarantine Station:

This place was selected as a quarantine station by the Spanish, and was partly equipped for the purpose of quarantining vessels, but there are no evidences that they bathed the crew and passengers arriving on infected vessels, as no bath houses exist and no buildings or means for disinfection. In fact, I have reliable information that this process was only carried out by the primitive process of burning sulphur in pots for the disinfection of the vessel, while little if any attention was paid to the disinfection of baggage.

The passengers were landed and detained, however, and barracks exist for this purpose. They are much in need of repairs and can not be utilized until the necessary changes have been made.

*Situation.*—Mariveles is the name of a small native village of 300 inhabitants situated on the bay of the same name, and is located about 300 yards from the quarantine reservation.

Mariveles Bay is a small arm of Manila Bay, situated on the north side of its entrance. It is bounded on two sides by high hills, and the mountain 2 miles distant protects it on another. It is well sheltered from typhoons and is considered the best harbor in the islands against these storms.

The entrance is wide and free from dangers to ships of every size; there is deep water everywhere. The anchorage is excellent and sufficient for detaining any number of vessels that it may be necessary to place in quarantine.

The station is situated at the head of the bay and will be described in detail below. It is about 28 miles from Manila and 3 miles from Corregidor Island, which protects the entrance of the bay from storms from the south. This is the only site in Manila Bay suitable for quarantine purposes, as all along the shores of the bay the water is shallow and during the typhoon season becomes very rough.

It is conveniently located for all vessels arriving at Manila, as they have to pass it, and no time would be lost by calling at the station. The only other place that could be considered is Subig, but that is 15 miles farther away, is somewhat out of the course of vessels, and has no quarantine buildings of any kind.

Taking everything into consideration I deem Mariveles the only available and suitable site, and it can be so equipped as to meet the requirements of the increased commerce at this port and emergencies of every kind.

There are two objections, however, the proximity of a village and the small size of the reservation available, necessitating crowding of the buildings. The first can be overcome by constructing a fence and preventing relations between the village people and the attendants at the station; the latter is to a marked extent irremediable, as the filling of the lagoon of salt water in the back would entail considerable expense.

There is a stone pier which is approximately 383 feet long by 12 feet wide, at the end of which is a transverse one used as a wharf, but the water at the face of this is only 12 feet deep at low tide and, consequently, it can only be used as a landing for small vessels. It was the custom of the Spaniards to utilize it for this purpose, bringing all the passengers to the shore in small ship's boats. It will be necessary to construct a wharf as soon as possible so that large vessels can come alongside for disinfection.

*Buildings.*—There are in all 7 buildings, 5 of which are in good condition and only need painting and some minor repairs to make them ready for occupation. The other 2 will need extensive repairs, new roofs, and additions to make them suitable and useful barracks.

The buildings may be divided and described as follows:

1. Officers' quarters, a building of stone with galvanized iron roof, 50 by 38 feet, containing 4 rooms. This is in good condition and will provide suitable quarters for 1 or 2 officers. This building is the center one shown on the print of the reservation and buildings.

2. A substantial building of larger dimensions, 70 by 42 feet, situated to the right of the preceding, was probably used as detention barracks for cabin passengers, although it is not well suited for this pur-

pose, as the provisions for this class of passengers are inadequate ; still it is my intention to use it for this class of suspects until the proposed new building can be erected. It is divided into 4 large rooms and only minor repairs and painting are necessary.

3. The third building of this type is situated to the left of the one described as officers quarters, is 70 by 42 feet, constructed of stone and divided into 3 rooms by a partition through the length of the building, furnishing a long room on the back and 2 smaller rooms in the front portion. This can be utilized at present as a hospital for non-contagious diseases.

The 2 other stone buildings may be briefly described as small, 1-room structures, 1 of which was formerly used as a storeroom, the other as a kitchen for cabin passengers. They can be made to serve the same purpose now.

In this description, I have indicated the use which these buildings are intended to serve at present. Later, when the proposed new structures can be erected, the congestion will be relieved, and I deem it advisable to use the central building as an executive one and the other buildings for officers' quarters.

4. There are 2 barracks 100 by 40 feet and 72 by 20 feet, respectively, constructed of wood with nipa roofs. They are much dilapidated and repairs will be necessary in order to make them suitable for the detention of steerage passengers. The proposed alterations and additions are shown on the plans submitted, the object being to provide 4 separate compartments for the segregation of suspects, each crowd in the building receiving their meals in the dining room at a different time.

*New work needed.*—Regarding the new work necessary at this station, that which is of prime importance is the construction of a wharf, and more elaborate plans and specifications are now being prepared so as to obtain bids and get the work started. The plan is to install the disinfecting plant on this structure, and the relative positions of the bath-rooms for steerage and cabin passengers are shown. My idea is to build permanent structures and of such dimensions as to insure quick and effective work. I think the proposed bath houses will meet all requirements and are well arranged from a sanitary view, as all intercourse between unclean passengers and those that have been bathed can be prevented, and clothes before and after disinfection can be kept separate. The detention rooms are absolutely essential in this climate where there is so much rainfall.

Another building that should be erected immediately is the hospital for contagious diseases. The print submitted shows, in my opinion, the proper style to be adopted. The plan is to further supplement this by 2 tents for the treatment of those sick with smallpox.

The plans also show 4 new barracks for the detention of steerage passengers. It has been deemed advisable to have small buildings and a greater number of them, as by this means the number of suspects can be better divided into segregation groups, and those from different vessels can be kept separate during their period of detention. Through mistake the closets and bathrooms have not been shown, but they will be of similar design to those shown in connection with the barracks now existing.

It is further proposed to separate all the barracks from each other and the officers' quarters by the construction of fences.

*Water supply.*—The water supply will entail considerable expense, as it will be necessary to construct a system of piping from a mountain

stream 2½ miles distant. This will give an abundant supply of pure water with sufficient pressure to obviate the use of tanks. Wells are impracticable, as water is reached 8 feet below the surface, and it would be impossible to make one of sufficient depth to give the necessary quantity.

I have already prepared specifications for repairing the existing barracks and will commence work on them very soon. The cost of material and work performed will be approximately \$9,000. All building material is very expensive here and costs many times more than it does in the States.

I also propose to have a temporary bath house, constructed of nipa, for immediate use, and to disinfect baggage by formalin process until the wharf and permanent buildings for baths and the installation of the disinfection plant can be erected.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Transfer of Mariveles Quarantine requested.*

MANILA, P. I., March 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that a few days ago I made a formal request for the transfer of the Mariveles Quarantine Station, including all the buildings now existing at that place. The military governor will transfer the station and has already sent an officer to select a site for barracks for the soldiers now stationed there.

I have had control of all inspection of vessels for the past month, and the situation is daily improving, although several points have not yet been decided.

My previous letters have shown plainly and forcibly the difficulties I have encountered in the performance of my duties, but my position is now better defined, and when the question of the amount of money to be set aside for quarantine purposes is definitely decided, I expect to start an organization on a firm basis.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*All vessels inspected.*

MANILA, P. I., March 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to inform you that I am inspecting all vessels, those from island ports as well as others. This has been the custom in the past, and is at present a wise precaution on account of the widespread prevalence of smallpox in the island cities and towns. During the past week 2 vessels have arrived from these ports with smallpox on board and have been placed in quarantine.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*